

DR. A. VON MÖRNING

cit: Austin

the latter's death, at which time he was in excellent health. Other sources, however, have indicated that VON MIRONINI was ill for three or four days before his death.

cit. Hermann

to have been processed by Germany. In evaluating the information set forth

9. In evaluating the information set forth hereinafter relative to interviews with doctors at the Paulun Hospital, it should be pointed out that well informed sources have advised that there was little organization at the hospital, that members of the staff could do anything they wished, and that a great deal of "underhand activity" went on there. The Chinese authorities have also indicated great interest in what went on at the Paulun Hospital, and the activities of the doctors who practiced there.

5. Investigation of Dr. VON MICHINI, his activities and his death has revealed the following information:

a) A report of the Shanghai Municipal Council dated June 16 1941 is set forth below. It was pointed out that the information in this report consisted of rumours which had not been verified.

Dr. A. VON MICRINI alias A. MICRINI, Austrian, educated at the University of Vienna, at present resides and has a consulting office at 8.5, Midhurst Apartments, 934 Dabbling Well Road. He claims to be a specialist in surgery, midwifery and women's diseases. He has resided in Shanghai since 1924 and although there are many varied stories of his nefarious activities, he has never faced legal proceedings and enjoys a far reputation as a medical practitioner. One alleged case which is said to be outstanding against his acres in May 1933, when Dr. SAKOUBSKI resided House 72, West End Gardens where under the guise of installing a gambling den he organized a group known as the "Pillar Club" which was nothing more than a rendezvous where wealthy foreigners and Chinese met to drink, dance, take drugs, etc. These meetings often ended in orgies. Dr. MICRINI who at that time was a well known abortionist and numbered amongst his clients, introduced many female visitors to the Club. It was also reported at that time that Dr. MICRINI met at the Club many Chinese interested in

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drug trafficking on a large scale with whom he dealt later in the privacy of his office.

During the later part of 1935 it was rumored that MICHINI was concerned with LOOFELMOX-BRANDSTATTER, WITTMULLER and others in an international drug ring.

During August 1936 a female named Marie KENOT was arrested in the United States for being in possession of drugs smuggled from Shanghai and this led to a number of other arrests in the U.S.A. and the breaking up of this gang of drug traffickers. At this time a member of this gang in Shanghai named ALBIS STROY died under mysterious circumstances, and it was strongly rumored that MICHINI administered a poisonous injection to this person at the instigation of this gang of international drug traffickers with whom MICHINI was affiliated, as the evidence collected by the U.S.A. Police had incriminated STROY, and the remainder of the gang were afraid that he would divulge everything if arrested. Although no direct evidence could be obtained to substantiate this rumor, there was every reason to believe that this rumor contained the truth.

MICHINI's moral life is notorious. He is at present living with a British Eurasian woman who calls herself Mrs. EDWARDS or Mrs. DUNN. This woman is reported to be morally unscrupulous and acts as procuress in obtaining young Chinese girls for MICHINI's pleasure in addition to acting as his interim mistress.

b) The results of an interview with Dr. W. E. O. DAUST, Bah Hsu Hospital, who was at one time director of the Paulun Hospital, are as follows:

Dr. VON MICHINI (source says) was born in Vienna and came to China about 1926. He developed a good practice. His friends and enemies are unknown.

The German Medical Association is a foundation of the doctors of Paulun Hospital and has been active since about 1900. Dr. DAUST became a member of this association when he came to Shanghai from Canton. Dr. VON MICHINI applied for admittance to the Association and was rejected on the following grounds:

Dealing in opium.

Member of the SPINER CLUB (which was a female slavery (sine) organization).

Abortifacient.

Difficulty with one of his female employees in which she accused him of "overwhelming" her. MICHINI paid off. This incident may have been reported in the newspapers.

Source thought there were six or seven counts on which MICHINI was rejected. He did not believe that dealing in information had anything to do with MICHINI's blackballing. DAUST spoke

with MICHINI about these charges and stated the MICHINI did not categorically deny any of them. DAUST believes that MICHINI was interested in building up a practice among the German community among which he was not then liked at all. DAUST told him that he would be rejected, but even if he were admitted, membership alone could not give him a clean bill of health. He advised MICHINI to go to the German Consulate which was characteristically non-committal about attempting to clear him of the charges. MICHINI said that as things stood, he could not go home to Germany with his present record.

MICHINI's fatal illness began last year and he was sick for three or four days during which he continued to live at his apartment. Several doctors visited him. Since DAUST had more or less been open and above board in considering MICHINI for admittance to the German Medical Association, relations with DAUST were not strained. He was called by MICHINI. DAUST stated that he had a high fever and a very irregular pulse. He advised him to call a specialist and to go to the hospital. This MICHINI did. He called one Dr. VERMIDEN (1803 Ave. Joffre) a specialist in internal disorders. When DAUST visited MICHINI in the Hospital (Fusion) a couple of days after his admittance MICHINI was badly off and did not recognize him. DAUST told the nurse to call VERMIDEN, that he believed MICHINI to be dying. MICHINI was dead two hours later. DAUST stated he thought MICHINI's death was from natural causes. DAUST said he believed there had been an autopsy performed by Dr. NEWMAN. DAUST believed it must have been performed in the International Funeral Home or right at the Fusion Hospital. He said that the record of the autopsy would probably be among the papers of the performing doctor, and that if it had been done at the hospital, it would have been performed at Dr. NEWMAN's Pathological Institute in the rear of the Fusion Hospital. The hospital records of the death might yet exist, but the hospital was taken over by the Japanese about August 1941 and they may have disposed of the records.

DAUST could not connect Col. NEWMAN's presence with MICHINI's death. He met NEWMAN only once at the Park Hotel, and then some time previous to the death of MICHINI. DAUST treated Mrs. NEWMAN for slight ailments. There was domestic strife in the NEWMAN household according to Mrs. NEWMAN. She stated that there was "another wife" -- from Java or Japan. This was DAUST's only knowledge of NEWMAN's, he says.

DAUST made the remark that the work of NEWMAN on dogs, cats and apes disturbed the quiet of the hospital, and that the apes escaped from the cages and visited some patients in their rooms. DAUST did not know whether any of NEWMAN's research ever embraced living humans. He never paid any attention to NEWMAN. It was the ape incident which DAUST reported that caused NEWMAN to denounce DAUST to the Consulate. DAUST was not familiar with NEWMAN's association with a concentration camp in Germany.

DAUST came to Shanghai from Canton in 1939, was a member of the German Medical Union, an organization of doctors who possessed German passports and was concerned only with ethics of the profession and the lack of cooperation and collaboration between the members of said profession. He led the Funglin Hospital from 1941 to the middle of 1944, about the time of NICHINI's death. The hospital appears to have been a veritable house of horror. DAUST seems to have made enemies of nearly everyone. He was more or less insisted upon as leader of the hospital, then was made responsible for the deficit that existed. The place was full of intrigues, faction, rumormongering and bad feelings. DAUST served as director only after May 1944, and quit entirely in October 1944.

When DAUST first came to the hospital, some of the affairs of one STEY (a doctor with a French and German passport) came to light. STEY was found dying in French Town in 1936. It was said he had been poisoned. DAUST, when he arrived at the hospital, found two rooms on the fifth floor, with small barred windows. A small locked door and little vestibule gave on two heavy sliding doors into the barred room. STEY's equipment was still there. It was here that he manufactured heroin. The second room contained a secret safe which held STEY's accounts. STEY's living quarters in the hospital had eye-holes in the door for communication of visitors, and also had a rear entrance. The windows had painted bars protruding outside.

DAUST served as physician for the SA, to which he belonged in 1933 and 1934 in Germany. DAUST said that his interest in the whole party system was purely medical. The SA activities he says were limited only of sports and close order drill. DAUST succeeded Dr. KREMER as Party physician upon the latter's resignation when he went home to Germany. The job entailed no fees.

e) Information obtained in an interview with Dr. VIGNON, who is now working at the Public Health Hospital, 62 Nankai Rd., and who was the physician in charge at the time of VON NICHINI's death, is as follows:

VON NICHINI was under the treatment of Drs. DAUST and KREMER. The nurse present was Miss GOSCHKE, 641 Ave. Futain (Yuan). The nurse called Dr. VIGNON at the request of NICHINI. NICHINI was suffering from fever, headache and diarrhea. VIGNON diagnosed paratyphoid.

The patient's stool, urine and blood were tested. The blood was exactly like that of typhoid-infected persons. Neither the urine nor stools showed any positive reaction. URINAL tests were made and then indicated negative reaction. NICHINI was removed to the Funglin Hospital and blood tests for typhoid were positive. Stool was still negative. Blood, fever and urine all indicated typhoid. About the ninth or tenth day of the disease the patient suffered from an intestinal hemorrhage. Spots on the skin — roseoli — were in evidence. A swollen spleen and a thick coated tongue gave additional evidence of typhoid. Pulse was irregular. After the death of

The patient a post mortem was performed by Prof. VERMANN. Dr. VERMANN was present, and verified the swollen spleen and found ulcers. However, he could not either locate the typhoid germs. Thus, according to VERMANN, the whole clinical case presented a perfect picture of typhoid with the exception that the specific germs causing the disease could not be located. VERMANN said this was not unusual at all and simply made proof perhaps ninety percent rather than one hundred percent.

VERMANN was asked who signed the death certificate. He said he probably did as he was the doctor in attendance. Relative to the hospital records, he said they were not available as the Japanese had come in about July, 1945, and the records had been disposed of as salvage paper.

Most of the doctors from Paulun Hospital are now engaged at this Public Health Hospital, and all of them are available every day.

VERMANN was asked about his relations with DAUST. He said he did not get along with him, that he was professionally a good doctor, that his differences were small unimportant details. He thought DAUST would give truthful answers if he were questioned.

VERMANN did not care for VON MICKINI he says. He claims MICKINI never finished his internship and was technically thus not authorized to practice. He was asked whether among the rumors of MICKINI's dealing in opium and women there was any rumor of his also dealing in information. VERMANN said yes. VERMANN also claimed that MICKINI's activities were also followed by the British police section of the International Settlement Police, that one of their operatives named GIVENS told him much about MICKINI but that they could never hear anything on him.

Mr. BRAUNE, superintendent at Paulun Hospital from September 1943 to October 1944, had charge of administration only. He claims Paulun was a good hospital, that only the administration was a bit upset. He knew of the STEIN affair but said these operations were not connected in any way with the hospital, which is most likely. BRAUNE knew very little of any of the subjects under discussion but liked MICKINI personally. He did not think MICKINI had died at the hospital. He said some of the rumors about MICKINI arose from his possession of a houseboat which luxury his income did not seem to justify. BRAUNE expressed the belief that there was some foul play surrounding the death of VON MICKINI.